

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV.

THE FIRST DAY

ON WHICH THE PARTY LEADERS
LOCK HORNS.

Senator Edmunds Introduces Several Painful
S. S. Soap, but the Article is Declined
With Thanks—The Course of the Debate
...Mr Bayard Placed in the Chair.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The parties caucused at ten o'clock without resulting in anything interesting.

At twelve o'clock Senator Harris, by unanimous consent, called the senate to order.

When Mr Pendleton offered a resolution that Mr Bayard be elected president pro tem, Mr Edmunds arose to a question of privilege and had read the credentials of the three newly elected senators, and moved that they be sworn in by Senator Anthony, the oldest senator, and cited a precedent for his motion. His motion was rejected by a vote of 36 to 34.

Having lost this motion, as a question of privilege he then moved to amend Mr Pendleton's resolution to the same effect and argued that new senators had been sworn in by brother senators on other occasions, claiming that such was a democratic precedent.

Mr Garland replied making the point that the precedents were violated last session by the vice-presidents not allowing the president pro tem to be elected them.

The amendment was lost, though Judge Davis voted with the republicans to swear in the new senators before the election of the president pro tem.

Mr Edmunds then moved an amendment again by inserting that Mr Bayard be chosen president pro tem for this day. This, he argued would fulfill the extreme requirement of the law as interpreted by Mr Garland, and was not a novel proceeding—referring to the time Lewis Cass was so chosen for a day by the unanimous consent of the senators.

Senator Beck declared the intention of the democrats was to stand by the law, and that they would not give their unanimous consent to do anything but carry out the law.

Mr Garland then showed from the rule of the senate that the president pro tem held his office only at the pleasure of the senate anyhow.

Mr Edmunds then stated that he desired to know upon what ground two sovereign states were denied representation in the senate, adding that those who took the sword must perish by the sword, which created some laughter among the democrats. No state, by any expedient, should be deprived of its representation, and it was admitted that it was not illegal to swear in the new senators at once.

The shades of the dead sages, would move uneasily in whatever realm they might be to contemplate this proceeding.

Mr Morgan of Alabama, congratulated the members on the new position of the senator from Vermont, who had so frequently voted to deprive states of their representation, but now claimed that the senators should be admitted and sworn in, even without an investigation. The members on this side have been barred out by the senator time and again, under the pretense of making inquiry as to their eligibility. The examples stand out so prominently in recent history that it is unnecessary to refer to South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, who stood rapids in vain for entrance by your door, and never did the senator from Vermont plead in their behalf. They were debarred from voting on the most important questions. They were not allowed a voice in the selection of the very federal officers who were to serve in their own states. By precedent the president pro tem should have been elected last session, but the republican vice-president refused to permit, knowing the democrates were in a majority. It prevented them, or we should not have had to have this extra session now; as it is we are not an organized body. The law requires the oath to be administered in open session. Until we have a presiding officer, we are not a senate, but only senators endeavoring to organize.

Mr Edmunds said the democrats were endeavoring to take advantage of their accidentally acquired power, a prize which they had gained in the lottery of assassination. Mr Beck replied that the fact that we had no presiding officer was caused by the vice-president's refusing last session to obey the president, and by the foolishness of the two New York senators in electing him, and by no act of the democrats. [Cheering among the democrats] in the galleries.

Mr Edmunds knew that whether the wrong act of the vice-president—if it was wrong—and the folly of two senators in violating their trust, would justify the democrats in excluding the senators, but no act of the democratic party.

The president's proclamation having been read, Mr. Pendleton moved the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the senate will please come to order and the clerk will report to the senate the message of the president convening this session of the senate."

The president's proclamation having been read, Mr. Pendleton moved to strike out the name of Thomas F. Bayard and insert that of Henry B. Anthony.

Rejected—yeas 33, nays 34.

Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, senator from the state of Delaware, is hereby chosen president pro tem of the senate."

Mr. Edmunds said that of course he did not object to the present consideration of the resolution, but he thought that under existing circumstances it was his duty to present the credentials of senators elect, which he thereupon did.

The credentials having been read, Mr. Edmunds moved that the oath of office be administered to these gentlemen by Senator Anthony, the senior senator.

Mr Pendleton moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried. Yeas 36, nays 34.

Mr. Davis of Illinois, voted with the republicans in the negative.

Mr. Mahone did not vote.

Mr. Edmunds said no reason had been given why the senators elect should not be allowed to take part in the organization of the senate, and he, therefore, moved to amend Mr Pendleton's resolution by providing for the immediate qualification of the senators elect, the oath of office to be administered by Senator Anthony.

The amendment offered by Mr. Edmunds to Mr. Pendleton's resolution gave rise to a short discussion, but was finally rejected—yeas 33, nays 34: Messrs. Mahone and Davis of Illinois, voting with the republicans.

Mr. Edmunds then proposed an amendment providing that Thomas F. Bayard shall be elected pre-

siding officer for this day only, and argued in support of the amendment, that it would comply with both the letter and spirit of law, and would allow the states of New York and Rhode Island to have a voice in the election of a permanent president pro tem.

Mr Edmunds desired to contradict this.

Mr Vest continued: "I lay, Calhoun and Webster stood on this floor and saw fourteen senators stand at that door until the president pro tem was elected."

Mr Edmunds—Was that determining that they should not be admitted before the president pro tem was elected?

Mr Vest—It was by the most solemn official act that they could perform. On November 5th, 1792, a president pro tem was elected before the senators were sworn in. On the 4th of March 1861, the same was done again, and again on the 5th of March, 1849, and in 1857, and 1863, and 1877.

Mr Edmunds: The senator is correct as to his history, but his history differs from his statement, because no application was made for their admission.

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TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1881

PRICE 5 CENTS.

IRELAND'S ILLS

AS PORTRAYED BY PARNELL AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

The Irish Leader Takes up the Gauntlet Throw Down by Gladstone, and Handles it in a Vigorous Manner—The Growing Importance of the Irish Question.

LONDON, October 10.—Parnell delivered an address at Wexford yesterday. Alluding to Gladstone, he said that many of them had studied the words of the great man and great orator who, until recently, had desired to impress the world with a good opinion of his philanthropy and broad vision, but who, instead of doing so, had brought to the greatest discredit and most unfeeling slander of the Irish nation. He characterized Gladstone's speeches as unscrupulous and dishonest. He (Gladstone) had maligned the Irish people, the bishops and Dillon. No misrepresentation was too low and too mean for him to stoop to. It was a good sign that this masquerading knight errant, this pretended champion of the liberties of all nations, except the Irish, was obliged to throw his mask to-day and stand revealed as prepared to carry fire and sword into Irish homesteads, unless the people humbled and abased themselves before him and the landlords. Gladstone had accused him (Parnell) of preaching the gospel of plunder, but the land had been confiscated three times over by men whose descendants Gladstone is now supporting in enjoyment of their plunder by bayonets and buckshot.

He concluded thus: "I trust the result of the league movement will be that just as Gladstone, by his acts in 1881, has eaten all old words and departed from all his former declared principles, so we shall see that those brave words of his shall be scattered before the winds and advancing the determination of Irishmen to regain their lost legislative independence.

Archbishop Croke, replying to an address from a branch of the land league, said that the land act surpasses in breadth and variety and in value of its provisions any land act ever passed by parliament. He advised the enormous assembly present to end the agitation.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times says Gladstone's speech has brought light and hope to the loyal people who felt that the government had abandoned them. The midland counties are still very lawless. "Boycotting" is proceeding with unrelenting vigor and incendiarism is frequent.

The land commission has issued a notice declaring that any tenant evicted since the 24th of February last has the right to ask a settlement of the judicial rent of holding.

The secretary of the Oldham cotton spinners as far as I can learn, has given up to the police force, which action was concurred in by the aldermanic committee, and the various cotton spinning mills in Lancashire and Cheshire, and the spinning mills in Scotland, have also given up to the police force, which action was concurred in by the aldermanic committee, and the various cotton spinning mills in Lanc

AT THE EXPOSITION.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE DAY NOTED.

The Beginning of the Second Week of the Exposition.—The Passenger Agents in Force.—Features of Attraction.—The Opinions of the Press Expressed.

The Second Week.

The International cotton exposition enters its second week with still stronger assurances of its complete success. Yesterday opened upon a scene of great activity. The hurrying of work on buildings and divisions, and the putting of new exhibits in place present a very lively spectacle. It is now evident to all that the exposition is to be a vast bazaar of all important industries and a great bazaar in his courtesies, democratic in his views, spreading them all over his subjects in quality and quantity to suit the occasion, and elastic in consequence. He is as full of a joke as a clam is of meat, and when he has, as he does at all points of extraordinary interest, he becomes an object of absorbing interest, since he "gives himself away" to his followers, and discloses the weak points of the road he represents. A reporter for THE CONSTITUTION found himself among a number of agents yesterday, all discussing the extent of travel to the exposition. They all agree that there will be little need for competition, as all the roads leading south will have all the passenger traffic that can well be handled. Consequently, the best of feelings prevails among them, and instead of devoting time to venting animosities, they appear in the best of humor with each other, and regale themselves with swapping anecdotes. Among them are a couple of specimens on rival roads, which can be understood and appreciated by those who have travelled over the routes named. The author of the first story represented a road leading into Texas, and noted in former years, for the uncertainty of the location of its road bed in wet weather, and he was relating an anecdote of a Florida road noted for the frequency of its change of schedule, directing the story to the representative of that road, who was present. The anecdote went on to say that a drummer, who had made periodical incursions into the state, went across the country from Thomasville to Tallahassee, and reaching the latter place about sundown, went to the depot, and placing his sample satchels on the track, built a fire and prepared to camp for the night. He was engaged on a cheese sandwich when an officer of the road, who was detained later than usual, and who was well acquainted with the drummer, saw him and called to him:

"Hello, Duncan, what are you doing there?"
"Campin'."
"Well, I've got to be at Monticello to-morrow."
"Monticello, the d—l; train don't leave until 8 o'clock the morning. Come up town and let's have a game of billiards."

"Would like to but I can't; I'd be at Monticello to-morrow."

"Well, great G—d, man, the train don't leave until 8 o'clock in the morning, I tell you."

"I know the time table says so."

"Well, come on up and let's have a game: havn't played since you were here before."

"Can't do it; would like to, but I must be at Monticello to-morrow."

"Well, what's to hinder you? Thunder, man, what are you trying to get through you? What the d—l's the reason you can't go?"

"Well, you see, I'm 'bld'st to be at Monticello to-morrow, and I'm afraid if I go up town with you your d—l old road'll change schedule before I get back."

The Florida man retaliated on the Texas man to the effect that every train that went out had to carry a civil engineer with it.

"Why?" asked a concert of voices belonging to agents.

"Because," said the Florida man, "the track is sunk out of sight in the swamp, and they have to have an engineer to locate the route again before they can go ahead. The road is very liberal, though; it furnishes every passenger with a portable folding derrick to hold himself out of the mire with when he gets off to see where the engine has gone to."

The passenger agent will be with us during the exposition ready to give the outgoing passenger the best route to anywhere.

Our Southern Wealth.

AS SHOWN BY THE RAILROAD EXHIBITS AT THE EXPOSITION.

One of the most interesting exhibits that will be made at the exposition will be that collected and made by the various southern railroads. These exhibits are now being arranged in the railroad building, a large T-shaped structure erected at the end of the south wing of the main building.

SOUTH KANSAS.

In the centre of the building is the exhibit from south Kansas, made by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, and is under the management of Mr W. R. Linn, the traveling agent of the line. It is now being arranged and will be completed in a few days, when it will present a most attractive appearance. Exactly in the center is constructed a large conically shaped affair which reaches to the top of the building, and is tastily ornamented with grains, grasses, corn and other farm products. On each side is an artistically made rooster who stands about half way up the side. This affair is surrounded by a succession of arches ornamented with grain, and on the top of the arches a miniature railroad has been constructed of corn stalks and several rails constructed of wood, but covered with shelled grain, are in sight. At each corner of the thousand feet of space occupied by the exhibit stands an obelisk, one covered with wheat, another with seeds, another with corn and a fourth with apples. The whole presents a picture far more striking than a written description would suggest, and it must be seen to be appreciated. Yesterday a representative of THE CONSTITUTION took a walk through the building and in conversation with Mr Linn, that gentleman said:

"The exhibit which I have here is from southwestern Kansas, and will surpass any exhibit of like character which this country has ever seen. At the centennial our exhibit was the chief attraction outside of the main building, and we will make a finer display here than we made there. When we sent out circulars a year or two before the centennial asking for specimens of grain, the farmers sent us about a bushel of grasshoppers with a note which simply read, 'Yield one hundred bushels per acre.' The next year, we had a fine display, and it may be seen to be appreciated."

"How much will this cost your road?"

"Not less than ten thousand dollars. But come here and let me show you a curiosity. That," said Mr. Linn, pointing to a peculiar looking specimen of the vegetable creation, "is a species of cactus. It came from Deming, in New Mexico, you see it is about sixteen inches in diameter. The flower grows directly upon the top and the plant, if we may so call it, is found in an almost rainless region. People frequently ask me why I do not water it. The fact is that growing in a desert it needs no water. Here is another curiosity—some Egyptian rice corn. It yields from forty to eighty bushels per acre and can hardly be injured by drought. We have some very fine Indian corn here also, and are determined that our exhibit shall be complete, and worthy of the section it represents."

On each side of the door leading to the main building is the exhibit made by the Texas Pacific and Arkansas by the International and Great Northern, the Texas Pacific and the St Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroads. The exhibit is very fine and is in the care of Mr B. F. Yonkman, traveling agent of the International and Great Northern railroad. The display is very complete and is arranged handsomely. On both sides of the door leading to the main building the exhibits are artistically displayed. On both sides is an arch made of oats, millet and wheat. In the center of each arch are the words, "Texas and Arkansas." Below the arches are horseheads made of ear corn. Under one arch is a star made of millet and other grains and across the center is the word "Texas." With the exhibit is a great variety of field products and minerals, embracing fifteen hundred specimens. The exhibit of woods and timbers is very fine and in the collection is a very unique "library of timber" from Arkansas. The exhibit is gathered from all the countries through which the roads pass and makes a highly creditable showing. A stalk of cotton with 320 mat, red bolls, and a chair made of ox horns are part of the exhibit. There is also some cotton seed oil and cake, great quantities of which is now manufactured in Texas. On yesterday Mr Yonkman received a bale of cotton which will be on exhibition until the close of the exposition when it will be sold for the benefit of the Michigan sufferers. It comes from the citizens of Leon county.

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC.

The exhibit made by the Georgia Pacific is one of the most interesting in the hall. The collection from the Georgia counties was made by Mr N. P. Pratt, who has Georgia well represented. The exhibit embraces some fine specimens of marble, copper and gold ore, iron pyrites, manganese, caolin, corundum, graphite, gypsum salts, asbestos, magnetic iron, coal and other less valuable minerals. In conversation with Mr Pratt, THE CONSTITUTION was made acquainted with the details of the immense wealth that lies buried in the country from which Mr Pratt collected the specimens which are displayed at the exhibit of the Georgia Pacific. With the exhibit is a map of the territory through which the Georgia Pacific is to pass. This map was made by Mr S. Reed, and shows the mineral and agricultural belts of the country from Atlanta to the Mississippi river.

THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC.

The Western and Atlantic railroad has a fine collection of minerals and woods, collected by agents sent to the seventeen countries tributary to the road. It embraces such specimens as those just enumerated as collected by the Georgia Pacific. Dr H. B. Lee has charge of the exhibit.

THE OTHER ROADS.

The Cincinnati Southern has a fine exhibit of woods, minerals and farm products which are under the care of Mr Cottingham, of that line.

The Richmond and Danville makes a fine display of the resources of the section through which it passes. This exhibit is managed by Major McCall.

The Alabama and Great Southern also will make a fine exhibit, and altogether the railroad building will be one of unusual interest. The cost necessary to the collection of the various exhibits will not fall far short of fifty thousand dollars.

Some Statistics of the Exposition.

Some idea of the vast and comprehensive character of the International cotton exposition may be had when we state—

That the actual floor space covered by exhibitors amounts to twenty acres of ground, and that every foot of this is covered, and that more could be covered if it was possible to get it.

That the circumference of all the buildings is eleven miles. That is if a person were to walk around each one of the buildings he would have to walk eleven miles before he was through.

That there are six miles of steam pipes that are used to heat the various buildings, etc.

That there are five miles of sewerage pipes used to drain the buildings and grounds.

That there are eight million feet of lumber used in the erection of all the buildings on the grounds.

These facts will suggest to the most unwilling observer that the Atlanta International cotton exposition is a big thing in every sense of the word.

The Moss Rose Candles.

Mr William H. Phelps, formerly of Columbus, but now a large candle manufacturer of New York, has an interesting exhibit at the exposition. He has a candle factory in full blast in the main building, and adds an interesting feature to the sights to be seen. Mr Phelps makes the famous "Moss Rose," absolutely pure candles, which have gained a national reputation.

Interviewing the Interviewer.

There is no more important exhibit at our International exposition than the special correspondent, and when he is mentioned as an exhibit, he will understand that he is so characterized in all deference, and not as either, but as a collateral sequence. The correspondent has become a necessary adjunct to every important enterprise, and his advent us at this particular time, and on this particular occasion, is heralded with great good will. Much depends upon the special correspondent. We are indebted to him for the impressions of us that go abroad, and his opinions are always of value. He goes everywhere; he has seen everything, and he knows everybody worth knowing. A day in a town or a week in a section is usually sufficient for him to fathom the habits, custom and characteristics of a people. He is observant of human nature, having long since graduated in the school of all others that teaches it, that is, journalism, and he wields his pen with the confidence of an autocrat for the wear or woe of whatever his fancy may light upon. He is supreme in his domain, and to the honor of his profession he is ever on the side of the good and the pure, of the oppressed against the oppressors, of freedom, of law and equity. Knowing the work of the correspondent and the value of his views, a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION approached many of those present on account of the exhibition in the interest of their respective papers north, east and west, and sounded them concerning their impressions of our people and section. Ten of them had never been south before, and the reporter devoted himself. With one accord they pronounced themselves as most agreeably disappointed in the treatment received at the hands of the citizens of Atlanta. A number of the correspondents are representing the bitterest republican papers, papers that have systematically denounced our section and our people, ever since the war, but from the expressions of the correspondents there is a brighter era in store for us, and we will be painted as we are, not disturbed at the caprice of prejudice nor upon the whole of devastating politicians. The correspondents, in their reports, have done well by us. They have written and telegraphed glowing accounts of the opening of our exposition, the progress of our people and the future of our section. Interviewing a representative of one of our leading northern papers, THE CONSTITUTION reporter asked, "Well, what do you think of us?"

"Think of you? Why, my boy, don't ask me. Positively, I am ashamed of myself. I don't feel that I deserve the treatment I have received at the hands of this people. I have been made to feel more at home here than I had been among my own kindred. I came down here in a business capacity, only expecting to be ostracized, and intending to do the business for my paper and get away when it was finished without associating with anybody. Instead of reclining myself, as I expected to, I have been met here with the most generous hospitality. I have met my best people, they have received me cordially—extended me every courtesy; I have attended brilliant receptions and have been made to feel at home—made to feel as if I was one of you and a stranger making an impression upon you with presumptuous hostile intentions. As I said in the outset I feel ashamed of myself. And leaving the general public I want to say a word for the local newspapermen. They are royal. Nothing seems so good for the visiting journalists whether they represent democratic or republican papers.

"The Atlanta exposition is one of the hopeful signs of the new order of things."

New Orleans Evening Star.

The success of the great cotton exposition at Atlanta, which opened yesterday, is assured. There were visitors from all parts of the country, and the display was in every way creditable. Cotton may not be the chief, but it must always be an important factor in the success of the exposition, which opens tomorrow has received the attention of a respectable world's fair. Such an achievement is highly creditable to Atlanta and so much credit is given to the great progress in the future of the south, especially in the great new industries.

The south has every reason to be gratified with the success of the Atlanta exposition. It begins well and will end well. Atlanta has worked up the momentum of the great exposition, and it will be carried on to a successful conclusion.

Slowly but steadily the south is working out its own ambitions and before many years have passed it will be the great fruit basket of the country it was before the war of the rebellion.

Sectional feelings have disappeared, and northern capital is drawn more and more to the south. The new south takes a fresh start at the Atlanta exposition.

New York Evening Mail.

The magnitude of the enterprise which has been manifested by the south, with twice the expenditure of its first suggestion is astonishing. Director-General Kinball and his associates have been compelled to open their doors to exhibits in almost every department in the south. The great exhibition which opens tomorrow has received the attention of a respectable world's fair. Such an achievement is highly creditable to Atlanta and so much credit is given to the great progress in the future of the south, especially in the great new industries.

The south has every reason to be gratified with the success of the Atlanta exposition. It begins well and will end well. Atlanta has worked up the momentum of the great exposition, and it will be carried on to a successful conclusion.

Slowly but steadily the south is working out its own ambitions and before many years have passed it will be the great fruit basket of the country it was before the war of the rebellion.

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AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA,

AS REPORTED BY THE CONSTITUTION'S CORRESPONDENTS.

A Street Railway Project in Rome-- A Female Monster--A Riot--Fire--A Poisoning Case in Hancock County--A Night Scene at McLemore's Cove--In Search.

By Mail and Wire to The Constitution.
FAYETTEVILLE, October 10.—Professor W. S. Beadles, who has been quite sick for some time, died yesterday morning at 10:35; and will be interred at the Fayetteville cemetery this evening at 4 o'clock.

ALBANY, October 9.—Last evening (Saturday) the cotton reports at Albany from September 1, 1881, together with the amount on hand at that date—971 bales—amounted to 7,965 bales. Total shipments prior to date, 4,435. It continues to come in freely.

DAWSON, October 9.—The elegant new residence of Dr. W. C. Kendish is fast approaching completion, and when finished it will be one of the most beautiful and stylish dwelling houses in our city.—Professor George W. Cheves, of the Dawson Journal, has just built a very attractive and handsome residence on Lee street.—City property here is rapidly appreciating in value.

CUTHBERT, October 8.—Mr. John McKeon, Gunn, one of Cuthbert's oldest citizens, is sick, and has been so for the past week. His condition at present is improved, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. He has been a citizen of Cuthbert and one of its leading merchants for thirty-five years, and has a strong hold on the confidence and affection of all the people of southwest Georgia, and everywhere else where he is known.

POMESE, October 9.—Judge Underwood has disposed of a large number of criminals during the present session of the superior court.

There will be an excursion from Rome to the exposition at an early day.—The street railway project is being revived, and the prospects are that it will be completed in time.

John Taylor has been elected Librarian of the Y. M. L. A. in place of W. H. Stafford, resigned.—The appointment of Colonel John R. Towers as assistant keeper of the penitentiary gives universal satisfaction here.

COVINGTON, October 8.—Atlanta was well represented in our society circles yesterday by several gentlemen. Mr. Sanders Jones made a flying visit, spending a few hours with us.—Mr. B. C. Albin is still in a very precarious condition.—"Thompson & Stewart" have purchased the store lot in the burn block belonging to Mr. G. T. Carr, and this morning began the erection of a large store room. Work on the other lots with two exceptions, is being pushed ahead with great rapidity.—Mr. Thomas Camp will soon have his large machine shop, situated near the Georgia depot, in full blast. He will employ about two hundred mechanics.—Cotton is coming in very fast. Our buyers are paying Atlanta and Augusta prices.—All of our people who have visited the exposition unite in saying that it will be a great show. Covington will be well represented by large delegations every week.—Messrs. W. D. Elliott and Walter Latimore left for Texas on yesterday.—Oxford enjoyed a first-class sensation on Thursday last, caused by the accidental shooting of a young edition of "Our Brother in Black," by a ten year youth of the same persuasion. Wound serious, not necessarily fatal.—Emory College is on a great boom; everything promises well for the future.—The two largest cotton men in attendance of several states' fairs will be completely, and is pronounced by all to be the handsomest building dedicated to educational purposes in middle Georgia.—Mr. Colie McKay, of Texas, was married to Miss Gertrude Henry, of this place, to-day.

What the Papers Say.

Darien Gazette.

We learned that on Tuesday night last a fire took place on the Maretta plantation a few miles from Darien, destroying the barn with rice in it, also two flats were burned up loaded with rice, by John Nightengale. We are unable to ascertain if there was any insurance on the barn, but the loss of rice, we fear, will be very heavy. We sympathize with Mr. Nightengale in his loss, and hope that it will not be as bad as it seems.

Oglethorpe Echo.

Mr. Amaziah Daniel, near Cherokee Corner, had employed as a wet nurse, a healthy young colored woman, but found that his young babe was fast failing. Becoming suspicious, he investigated and found that the nurse was rapidly starving it to death. He got a neighbor's wife to take charge of the babe, and it is now doing finely. We do not know what course he took in regard to the woman, but think it would have been a good idea for him to elect himself a whipping master for awhile.

LaGrange Messenger.

Last Friday night in McLemore's Cove, between eleven and twelve o'clock, some one on horseback hellbent at Dr. Simmons's side gate. Mrs. Fugate called the doctor and told him that some one was at the gate. The doctor went to the door and asked the man what he wanted. He answered by asking if Dr. Simmons lived there. When told that he did, he asked the same question the second and third time. Receiving the same answer, he then said what you want out? "Come in." The doctor's asking "who are you?" then came the crack of a pistol. As the doctor shut the door and stepped into a room to look for his rifle, the man started to ride around and behind the house. Before reaching the corner he fired a second shot. After turning the corner, and getting in full view of a back room, where there was a light, he fired his third and last shot. Fortunately the ball struck the sill of the sash. Had it ranged a little higher it would have been fatal to some one in the room.

Eastman Times.

Mr. Rarefield, an officer from Wilkesboro, and acting as we learn under contract from the sheriff of that county, was in Eastman on Saturday last in search of a negro man who had been convicted and fined for carrying concealed weapons, and escaped without paying said fine. Learning that the object of his search was on a plantation a few miles from Eastman, on Sunday morning Mr. Rarefield, with a posse, proceeded thitherwards, and upon arriving at the place they were informed by a negro boy that this man (who had not had his name) was not there, but a search of the house was instituted, and the man was sure enough there and was not long in resorting to leg hair. He ran a considerable distance, hotly pursued by the posse, and just as the criminal ran across Big Branch he was overtaken by Mr. Rarefield, whereupon he (the colored criminal) gathered a lightwood knot and made demonstration that he was no "nigger." R. R. told the negro if he struck him he would certainly kill him; but being undaunted by this threat, he wielded a well-directed blow which Rarefield a very severe stroke, when he (R. R.) at once drew a pistol and shot him—inflicting a severe and probably fatal wound in the back.

Milledgeville Herald.

From a friend just from Hancock county we get the particulars of the poisoning which occurred there last Sunday. It seems that Mr. Thomas Garland had been unable to prevent thieves from appropriating his water-pipes, and, consequently, was putting arsenic into one of the finest ones in his batch.

On Sunday morning he found that it was gone, and in the afternoon there was great excitement about the sudden illness of a negro man named Jerry Shackleton and two negro women. Dr. Gilmore, of Linton, was sent for, but when he arrived found the man beyond medical help, and soon afterward died. The two women, who were not so bad off, were managed by hard work to save. Upon investigation it was found that the man had eat

a large watermelon at Brown's Chapel, a colored church in the vicinity, sharing it with the two women. The reasonable supposition is that he got the watermelon out of Mr. Arnold's patch. We deprecate this plan of preventing theft, but sometimes men are forced upon until almost any plan to prevent it is excusable. This sad example will probably save many a watermelon and some lives in the future.

Early County News.

We publish the above [THE CONSTITUTION's] comments on the recent lynching in Early county, not to give greater publicity to the disgrace of our own county, but to show our people what is thought of the act by people in other portions of the state, and the effect it is obliged to have on the interests of our county. It is manifest to every thinking man that the reputation of our county will suffer immensely more abroad than home in consequence of this act, and we trust those who are native strangers to us, the dead will be taken as an index to the character of our entire people. Here, we know this would be a false judgment, but this knowledge will not keep us from suffering in the estimation of those who are strangers to us. Right here we want to express the opinion that if the parties who were engaged in that transaction had taken even a serious thought as to how their act would effect the trade and interests of our county, they would have turned their hands from such a bloody deed. We base this opinion on our acquaintance with the people of the county. While, as in other counties, we have citizens who often act hastily in the heat of passion, we cannot believe we have those among us who, out of a pure thirst for human blood, would commit so heinous a crime, did they take time to reflect upon the evil consequences likely to ensue to the community at large.

UNQUALIFIED IN EFFECTIVENESS, UNAPPROACHED IN CHEAPNESS, AND UNRIVALLED IN POPULARITY IS DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. 25cts per bottle.

Congressman Robeson, ex secretary of the navy, is residing in Washington.

The Poughkeepsie News, we see, mentions the following by Mr. John Roemer: Some time ago I suffered with rheumatism in the greatest degree, and was unable to work for a long period. I commenced to rub my feet with St. Jacobs Oil. Relief came at once. The second day the swelling subsided, and after the use of two bottles of the oil, all pain had left and I was able to go to work.

The Chinese are getting thick in Chicago.

Substitute for Calomel and Quinine.

Simpson's Liver Regulator, purely vegetable, is equal in power to blue mass or calomel, but without any of their injurious properties.

"Have tried it in several cases of bilious disorders, chills and fever, and find it effects a cure in a most satisfactory manner." Dr. J. H. BOWEN, Clinton, Ga.

Genune prepared only by J. H. Zeillin & Co.

Governor Hoyt of Pennsylvania, refuses to characterize more of what he calls "deadly-natured insurance companies"—those based on mutual assessment.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the price of 10 cents to free yourself from every symptom of disease? It will cost you nothing but a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly and if it does not you will be fully satisfied. Sold all over the country. 50¢ July—domestic tins, 75¢ each.

I am going out west to hunt up a cyclone to sit in for a while. I think it would rest me.—Rosie Conkling.

The color and lustre of youth are restored to faded or gray hair, by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, a hairdress dressing highly esteemed for its perfume and purity.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Time, tides, and administrations used to wait for the Ohio man, but they don't any more.

PROUDLY WE EXPRESS OF AN OXYGEN.

Mrs. Wisconsin's Remedy is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of men and women. It cures all diseases of the stomach, cure dyspepsia and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels and wind-eile. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

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PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principal southern cities.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, published every Tuesday, mailed postage free for \$1.50 a year—ten copies \$12.50—twenty copies \$20. Sample copies sent free upon application. Agents wanted at every post-office where territory is not occupied.

ADVERTISING rates depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news so-far from all parts of the country.

UNDER no circumstances will the editors undertake to preserve or return manuscripts not available for publication.

ADDRESS ALL letters and telegrams, and make all drafts and checks payable to:

THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 11, 1881.

Snow in northern New York.

Mahone was rather diminutive yesterday.

SENATOR EDMUND'S is very fair—on his own side.

The French are struggling with a ministerial problem.

ANOTHER cotton corner is coming to the front in Liverpool.

The Irish land commission announces itself ready for business.

KAISER WILHELM has become addicted to writing book notices.

The boy of Tunis declines to say anything because he says nobody will obey him.

PRESIDENT GREY's daughter has married the euphonious name of Wilson. May she be happy with it.

THERE are now two leaders in Irish politics. Archbishop Croke grasps the present, but Parnell strikes out for the future.

SENATOR BAYARD can thank such men as Senators Brown, Hill and Vest for the backbone which resulted in his promotion. It is now to be hoped that Mr. Bayard will cultivate his own spinal column.

The democrats uniformly waged the fight yesterday for the Honorable Tom of Delaware. Now will the Honorable Tom remember that he owes his party a duty, and that the republicans do not need his able assistance?

It is creditable to the people of the United States that not a single man has offered to defend Guitéau. While that duty will be devolved upon some competent attorney by court appointment, it is refreshing to think that assassination meets with such universal condemnation.

In Mr. Bayard's remarks on assuming the chair yesterday, he made use of the word "concession." From his lips the word is ominous. If we concede everything to the republicans, why should the democrats attend the senate at all? Their entire absence would be in the interest of harmony.

The Apaches are all warlike, but they are broken up into small bands, and are fleeing to the mountains of Mexico for safety. They will continue to render both Arizona and New Mexico undesirable to those who are seeking quiet and orderly neighborhoods, but no disaster to our troops is now looked for.

The Cincinnati Gazette desires to know why Mr. Blaine published "that letter" to Mr. Garfield. As we approach 1884 the answer will become plainer—so plain that no one will stop to wonder why the letter was published. Mr. Blaine was undoubtedly a sincere friend of the dead president, but he is now a long-headed politician.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL BLANCO summarily closed three newspaper offices in Havana—three that had criticised his administration—and now the home government, after disapproving of his action towards the newspapers, has summarily ordered him to turn over the government of the island to General Pendergrast. Even Spain does not want any Russian methods in their affairs.

The death of Baron Von Haymerle, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, removes from public life one of the most noted statesmen of Europe. He was a man whose influence upon his country was always in the interest of progress; but unlike Bismarck, the dead statesman encouraged the younger men of his school to take an interest in politics, and thus leaves behind him many who are qualified to take his place.

THREE thousand reports made to Bradstreet's point to a wheat out-turn of 368,962,000 bushels. The yield of the southern states is put at 40,000,000 bushels, the state of Texas reporting a gain over last year. The southern corn crop is put at 247,500,000 bushels, against 466,823,000 bushels in 1880, and 302,478,000 in 1879. Both of these crops in the United States are short, but the outlook is not near so favorable as some operators would have the world believe.

The democrats of New York meet to day at Albany to nominate candidates for state officers. The factions of New York city are already on hand with full delegates demanding admission to the floor of the convention. We hope that both Tammany and Irving Hall will be excluded. There is no other sensible course open to the convention; and the sooner steps are taken to pulverize the pestilent Halls and their bosses, the sooner their followers will return to the regular ranks, and the party be in a position to successfully face a powerful opponent.

TO-DAY'S ELECTIONS.

To-day Ohio and Iowa hold their annual state elections. Ohio elects a full board of state officers headed by a governor, and a legislature. There are four full tickets before the people of the state. Governor Foster is the candidate of the republicans for governor; John W. Bookwalter carries the democratic standard; Abram R. Ludlow, manufacturer of wine and cider presses, solicits the votes of the prohibitionists; and John Seitz heads the greenback ticket. The canvass has been characterized by dullness and indifference, and it is generally conceded that the vote of to-day will be much smaller than the vote of last year. It is difficult to say how the falling off will be apportioned, and the most experience

politicians say that any result in Ohio should not be surprising. Governor Foster expects to be re-elected by 25,000 majority, but there are some who think the new methods and active still-hunt of his opponent may reverse his expectations. We give below the vote of the state in recent years:

Year	Office	Rep.	Dem.	Other
1880.	President	202,018	140,831	6,456
1880.	Governor	362,021	343,016	6,747
1879.	Governor	336,261	319,131	9,129
1878.	Secretary of State	274,129	270,966	38,232

The legislature last chosen had a republican majority of 31 on joint ballot in a total membership of 151.

Iowa will elect a governor, other state officers, and a legislature, except the part of the upper house that holds over. The legislature will be called upon to elect a United States senator. The legislature last chosen had a republican majority of 94 on joint ballot in a total membership of 150. For state officers, there are now three full tickets in the field. Buren R. Sherman is the republican, L. G. Kinne the democratic, and David M. Clark the greenback, candidate for governor. Mr. Sherman will have no difficulty in defeating his opponents, Iowa being the blue-ribbon state of republicanism. We give its vote in recent years:

Year	Office	Rep.	Dem.	Other
1880.	President	182,904	105,485	32,237
1880.	Secretary of State	184,169	105,750	32,780
1879.	Governor	157,571	85,056	45,429

The legislature last chosen had a republican majority of 31 on joint ballot in a total membership of 151.

The Republican, in response to a declaration of the New York Evangelist, that pity in such a case as Guitéau's is not to be thought of, quotes as follows, from the sermon on the Mount: "But I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you, that ye may be the children of your Father, which is in heaven." We have before seen these verses quoted by those who opposed capital punishment, or as a plea for mercy for crime, and we always thought the application utterly inappropriate. The Savior was teaching the duty of man towards his fellow-men, and not enjoining clemency by governments towards criminals.

It is reported that President Garfield made the request before he died that President Arthur appoint Colonel A. F. Rockwell quartermaster general of the army.

SENATOR WADE HAMPTON is at the Metropolitan hotel in Washington, as is also Senator Joseph L. Vinton of North Carolina.

SENATOR BEN HILL is in the city and at his old quarters in Grant place. He looks thin and pale, but is gradually gaining strength and is able to about, as usual—Washington Republican.

FOR republicans elected to the lower house of the present congress have already been elected to the Senate—Frye of Maine, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Miller and Lapham of New York.

THE contest for the speakership of the house of representatives is becoming very active. If all reports are to be credited, three men will be chosen for the speakership.

Mr. Guitéau, who meditated revenge or violence, not for law-breakers or the executors of the law upon persons who violated the precept.

Whatever application it properly has to this case is directly against the assassin, who violated its every command in his fiendish mission of murder. The sermon on the mount is full of passages which show that the Divine teacher was not dealing with human governments or seeking to disturb their laws for the punishment of crime, but was commanding and entreating men not to violate those laws.

He was teaching that not merely the commission of crime, but the purpose to commit, deserved and should receive punishment. We make a few other extracts from the divine sermon: "Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, thou shalt not kill; and whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment; but I say unto you, whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment; and whoever shall say to his brother, Racah shall be in danger of the council; but whoever shall say, thou fool, shall be in danger of hell fire."

Judge not, that ye be not judged; for with what judgment ye judge shall ye be judged;

"and with what measure ye mete shall it be measured to you again." We find in this language no protest against the judgment of human tribunals or the authority of human councils, but a superadded punishment for those whom human judgments and councils could not reach.

We have no desire to minister to popular prejudice of the case of Guitéau, but we are well convinced that his acquittal on the plea of insanity, or any other plea, would not only be of no benefit or mercy towards him, but might be provocative of other crimes, would certainly be contrary to public policy, and might lead to repeated acts of political assassination.

THE esteemed editor of the Philadelphia Press, what he calls a "reconciliation cabinet," very well. Let Mr. Arthur reform his policies so as to retain Mr. Garfield's cabinet.

SENATOR BAYARD has no lack of backbone when supporting his own whims, or when bidding for an advertisement in the republican papers of the east. At such moments the pronostic of his spinal column is painful even to the casual spectator.

EDITOR GEORGE GOHMAN, at last accounts, was still disposed to consider himself a candidate for secretary of the senate. This state of affairs is respectively referred to the esteemed New York Tribune, for active consideration.

IT remains to be seen upon which horn of the dilemma little Mr. Billy Mahone will hang himself.

EDITOR BULL of the Washington Evening Critic, uses some language in connection with Postmaster-General James which will probably cause that functionary to suspect that the press is sometimes biterous in its treatment of him.

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The friends of **JOHN E. OWENS** respectively announce him as a candidate for Alderman at large. Election to be held October 7th, 1881.

We are authorized to announce Dr. W. D. MITCHELL as a candidate for Council from the First Ward.

ZACK W ADAMSON, is hereby announced as a candidate for councilman from the Third Ward. Election first Wednesday in December, 1881.

The friends of MAJOR D A COOK announce him as a candidate for council from the First Ward.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday Evening, October 11th, The World-Famed Comedian,

MR. JOHN E. OWENS,

Supported by a Brilliant Comedy Company.

TO-NIGHT—DOUBLE BILL,

Sterling's Celebrated Comedy in 3 Acts.

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,

MR OWENS as Major Wellington DeBoots.

The performance concluding with his famous Comic Specialty.

40 WINKS.

MR OWENS as Horatio Sprague.

WEDNESDAY—H. J. Byron's Comedy of

OUR BOYS.

THURSDAY—
HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
AND

SOLON SHINGLE.

Prices as usual; reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's.

Friday and Saturday, October 14 and 15.

And Grand Saturday Matinee.

THE CELEBRATED

HOEY-HARDIE

COMBINATION,
In the Great New York Success,
The Child of the State.

Saturday evening October 15th the greatest of all
New York and London successes,
DIPLOMACY.

These plays will be presented with new and magnificent scenery and properties and elegant costumes prepared by celebrated New York and London Artists especially for this company.

Prices as usual; reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's Book and Music store.

502 Oct 9-10, 12, 13, 14, 15

MUSICAL.

THIS SOUTHERN CONSERVATORY, ATLANTA, has a reputation unequalled in the south for furnishing a complete musical education at mere nominal rates, combined with rare collateral advantages. For circulars address

E. A. SCHULZ,

Musical Director.

HOW IT IS DONE.

YOU GO TO THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 13 South Pryor, Kimball House, register what and where you want anything, pay a small fee and them off with advertising or answers to them, until dry.

550 REWARD!

FOR THIEF, HORSE AND BUGGY.

HIRED AND STOLEN FROM G R BOATZ STA-
BLE, Atlanta, Ga, October 8, 1881, one light-
colored, gray Horse, some dapples on rump, 13½
hands high, 5 years old, heavy mane and tail, almost
white, with small spot on left knee; long, round-
headed, ears set high, reaching a Dexter, brown,
newly painted black, no spots. Hired him at Willingham,
21 or 22 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high,
slender form, light, sallow complexion, slight, fuzzy
mustache, hair combed dressed, black
fox coat, brown pants, coat, black hat.

The above reward paid for recovery of Horse and
Buggy and Thief, or information that will lead to
recovery of same. Respectfully,

G. R. BOATZ

Oct 11-12

16 Lloyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

Am buying largely these bonds with all coupons attached. Until orders exhausted, will pay \$2 a thousand for such bonds delivered at my office, 61 Wall street, New York, free of expense, lots under one hundred and under one thousand dollars in larger lots.

RAPHAEL J. MOSES, Jr.

Oct 11-12

Francis Wayland, LL.D. Dean

502 Oct 11-12

New Haven, Conn.

YALE LAW SCHOOL.

FIVE PROFESSORS—FIVE SPECIAL LEC-
TURES: LL.B. course two years. D.C.L. course
four years. Library contains all the English and
American Reports. State Courts daily in adjoining
apartments. Annual session begins Sept. 29th.

sends June 1st.

FRANCIS WAYLAND, LL.D. Dean

Oct 11-12

16 Lloyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MANTELS

ARTISTIC IRON
AND SLATE MAN-
TELS, NEW YORK.

Oct 11-12

C.S.RANKIN & CO.

GRATES.

ARTISTIC IRON
AND SLATE MAN-
TELS, NEW YORK.

Oct 11-12

185 W. Pearl Street, Cincinnati,

Nov 13-14 sun&wed

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

BETWEEN ATLANTA AND NEW YORK, VIA

CHARLOTTE, Richmond and West Point.

GOOD TO RETURN UNTIL OCTOBER 25TH

Will be on sale at Atlanta at

TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS.

Richmond, Va., Oct 10, 1881.

Oct 11-12

PATAKSCO

CHEMICAL WORKS.

SYMBTON BROS. & CO.,

OFFICE,

WORKS,

LOCUST POINT,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

Manufacturers of

Orieo (Oakley) Wood Fertilizer for Red Lands,

Orieo (Oakley) Wood Fertilizer for Grey Lands,

Orieo (Oakley) Wood Fertilizer for Acid Phosphate,

and all materials for the manipulation of Phosphate.

Desirable Agents Wanted throughout the South

Oct 11-12

A NEW BOOK BY MARK TWAIN

"The Prince and the Pauper." A book for

the young of all ages. Best book for convales-

cent ever published. Sold by subscription only.

For terms and Territory apply at once to

SOUTHERN PUBLISHING CO.

Box 116

New Orleans, La.

Oct 11-12

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S

Office, October 10, 1881.—William L STANTON

has opened a new office, situated on the corner

of the estate of Sylva L MORGAN, deceased.

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned

to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted

said applicant as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN,

Ordinary.

Oct 11-12

GARFIELD.

An elegant pair of Companion Oil Chromes—size

2½ inches. Lifelike portraits of the late President

and his devoted wife.

PRICE, \$1 FOR THE PAIR.

Send prepaid by mail on receipt of price.

Liberal discount to Agents and Dealers.

CALVERT LITHOGRAPHING CO.

Detroit, Mich.

Oct 11-12

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Only Vegetable Compound that acts directly upon the Liver, and cures Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, Costiveness, Headache. It assists digestion, strengthens the system, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. A Book sent free. Dr. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

45¢—65¢—75¢—85¢—95¢—105¢—115¢—125¢—135¢—145¢—155¢—165¢—175¢—185¢—195¢—205¢—215¢—225¢—235¢—245¢—255¢—265¢—275¢—285¢—295¢—305¢—315¢—325¢—335¢—345¢—355¢—365¢—375¢—385¢—395¢—405¢—415¢—425¢—435¢—445¢—455¢—465¢—475¢—485¢—495¢—505¢—515¢—525¢—535¢—545¢—555¢—565¢—575¢—585¢—595¢—605¢—615¢—625¢—635¢—645¢—655¢—665¢—675¢—685¢—695¢—705¢—715¢—725¢—735¢—745¢—755¢—765¢—775¢—785¢—795¢—805¢—815¢—825¢—835¢—845¢—855¢—865¢—875¢—885¢—895¢—905¢—915¢—925¢—935¢—945¢—955¢—965¢—975¢—985¢—995¢—1005¢—1015¢—1025¢—1035¢—1045¢—1055¢—1065¢—1075¢—1085¢—1095¢—1105¢—1115¢—1125¢—1135¢—1145¢—1155¢—1165¢—1175¢—1185¢—1195¢—1205¢—1215¢—1225¢—1235¢—1245¢—1255¢—1265¢—1275¢—1285¢—1295¢—1305¢—1315¢—1325¢—1335¢—1345¢—1355¢—1365¢—1375¢—1385¢—1395¢—1405¢—1415¢—1425¢—1435¢—1445¢—1455¢—1465¢—1475¢—1485¢—1495¢—1505¢—1515¢—1525¢—1535¢—1545¢—1555¢—1565¢—1575¢—1585¢—1595¢—1605¢—1615¢—1625¢—1635¢—1645¢—1655¢—1665¢—1675¢—1685¢—1695¢—1705¢—1715¢—1725¢—1735¢—1745¢—1755¢—1765¢—1775¢—1785¢—1795¢—1805¢—1815¢—1825¢—1835¢—1845¢—1855¢—1865¢—1875¢—1885¢—1895¢—1905¢—1915¢—1925¢—1935¢—1945¢—1955¢—1965¢—1975¢—1985¢—1995¢—2005¢—2015¢—2025¢—2035¢—2045¢—2055¢—2065¢—2075¢—2085¢—2095¢—2105¢—2115¢—2125¢—2135¢—2145¢—2155¢—2165¢—2175¢—2185¢—2195¢—2205¢—2215¢—2225¢—2235¢—2245¢—2255¢—2265¢—2275¢—2285¢—2295¢—2305¢—2315¢—2325¢—2335¢—2345¢—2355¢—2365¢—2375¢—2385¢—2395¢—2405¢—2415¢—2425¢—2435¢—2445¢—2455¢—2465¢—2475¢—2485¢—2495¢—2505¢—2515¢—2525¢—2535¢—2545¢—2555¢—2565¢—2575¢—2585¢—2595¢—2605¢—2615¢—2625¢—2635¢—2645¢—2655¢—2665¢—2675¢—2685¢—2695¢—2705¢—2715¢—2725¢—2735¢—2745¢—2755¢—2765¢—2775¢—2785¢—2795¢—2805¢—2815¢—2825¢—2835¢—2845¢—2855¢—2865¢—2875¢—2885¢—2895¢—2905¢—2915¢—2925¢—2935¢—2945¢—2955¢—2965¢—2975¢—2985¢—2995¢—3005¢—3015¢—3025¢—3035¢—3045¢—3055¢—3065¢—3075¢—3085¢—3095¢—3105¢—3115¢—3125¢—3135¢—3145¢—3155¢—3165¢—3175¢—3185¢—3195¢—3205¢—3215¢—3225¢—3235¢—3245¢—3255¢—3265¢—3275¢—3285¢—3295¢—3305¢—3315¢—3325¢—3335¢—3345¢—3355¢—3365¢—3375¢—3385¢—3395¢—3405¢—3415¢—3425¢—3435¢—3445¢—3455¢—3465¢—3475¢—3485¢—3495¢—3505¢—3515¢—3525¢—3535¢—3545¢—3555¢—3565¢—3575¢—3585¢—3595¢—3605¢—3615¢—3625¢—3635¢—3645¢—3655¢—3665¢—3675¢—3685¢—3695¢—3705¢—3715¢—3725¢—3735¢—3745¢—3755¢—3765¢—3775¢—3785¢—3795¢—3805¢—3815¢—3825¢—3835¢—3845¢—3855¢—3865¢—3875¢—3885¢—3895¢—3905¢—3915¢—3925¢—3935¢—3945¢—3955¢—3965¢—3975¢—3985¢—3995¢—4005¢—4015¢—4025¢—4035¢—4045¢—4055¢—4065¢—4075¢—4085¢—4095¢—4105¢—4115¢—4125¢—4135¢—4145¢—4155¢—4165¢—4175¢—4

Fine Cutlery, Silver plate ware, China, Lamps, Mirrors, Show Cases, Seth Thomas Clocks, Gate City Water Filters, China Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Vases, Statuary, Parisian Parlor and Dining Room Lamps, Hotel and Saloon Fixtures, largest stock and lowest prices in the South at McLride's China Palace, opposite Kimball House.

Janet dry above we re top col.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at \$6.00; in New York, 11½¢; in Atlanta, 10½¢.

The Weather.

The Signal Service Bureau reports for Georgia to-day, fair weather, northeasterly winds, stationary or higher barometer, lower temperatures.

Rogers & Sons, and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware, Haviland & Co.'s China, from France; Cut-Glass from Germany, Belgium and France; Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality.

HENRY SELTZER.

Nov 24—diff 1st p loc.

Hynes's Famous N. Y. Clothing House, 7 Whitehall street. The place where you can get the best clothing and furnishing goods for the least money.

Sept 24—diff 1st col 8p

NEW GOODS.

A. F. PICKERT,
No. 5 Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Has just received a large stock of all the new designs in the Meriden Britannia Company Electro Silver Plated Ware. Parties wishing Bridal Presents will do well to call and examine our stock and prices before making purchases. A large stock of 1857 Rogers Bros' Al Spoons, Forks and Knives always on hand. Special attention given to Watch and Jewelry Work.

Dec 11—diff 1st col 10

CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

For superior quality of SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES, see Mr. H. C. Jones, who has his place at No. 5 Whitehall street. He has induced topay high prices for inferior goods. I guarantee a perfect fit of every pair, and as I only keep the very best of Eyes White and Black, I warrant, guarantee every pair to give satisfaction for four years. Give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

A. F. PICKERT.

Wholesale and Retail Jeweler.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

GERMANY LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, NO. II.

The regular monthly meeting will be held at A. Haas & Son's office corner of Poynter and Alabama streets, to-night at 8. Dues will be paid during the day at Beermann & Kuehrt's store.

CHARLES BEERMANN,
Treasurer.

Oct 11—diff 11t

ATTENTIO, SIR KNIGHTS!

There will be a regular conclave of Cour De Lion Commandery No 1, K. T., held at their Asylum, corner Marietta and Broad streets, 4th floor, on this evening at half past 6 o'clock. Members are ordered to appear in full uniform. Visiting Knights are very courteously invited to meet with us.

By order, A. G. HOWARD, Eminent Commander, B. F. MORSE, Recorder.

Oct 11—diff 11t

A Sad Case.

A widow lady residing on the corner of Calhoun and Decatur Streets is the object of much solicitation. Early last week one of her children died after a short illness, and was taken by the mother to Augusta, her former home, for interment. As soon as the child was buried the mother started back to Atlanta, and while en route to her home found that a second child had died during her absence. This one was taken to Augusta, but this time the mother remained home, to watch the youngest and only remaining child, while the grand mother escorted the corpse to Augusta. On Sunday evening the grand mother reached home, and the babe was dead. She died in all probability to-day will finish the life of the last one of the children. It is thought that diphtheria caused the death of the two and is now carrying away the third.

FOR SALE

A fine bar counter. Apply at Kimball House store room.

Oct 11—diff 11t

First Baptist Church Meetings.

The most interesting as to the number attending is the Ladies' meeting, which gives services twice monthly 7½ o'clock. The first bell serves as a notice and rings for three or four minutes at 7½ o'clock. The second bell serves as a clock and is tapped for fifteen minutes from 7½ o'clock. All are cordially welcomed whenever they can come. D. W. GWIN.

Attention is invited to the card of the American Finance Company, in our financial column. The company is one of the oldest in the country, having been founded in 1836, and has agents in the leading cities, and through the United States. It purchases or negotiates bonds of states, counties, towns, cities, school districts, railroads, corporations, etc., conducts the funding or refunding of the outstanding bonds of states and municipalities. Its officers are recognized as gentlemen of financial ability, of large experience and wide knowledge, and the company has large capital and extensive connections with capitalists and other investors both in the United States and abroad.

Headquarters for fall over-coats.

EISEMAN BROS.,
55 Whitehall street.

Posted.

The incompleteness of the electric light at the exposition hotel necessitates the postponement of the banquet which was to have occurred there to-night. Due notice of it will be published in these columns.

Festival and Hop.

The ladies of the Immaculate Conception church will give a festival and hop this and to-morrow evening at the hall of the Knights of Columbus. The object is to supply the church with much needed furniture. An evening of enjoyment is furnished to all who attend. A good orchestra has been engaged, and dancing begins at 8 o'clock.

Free Concert.

Are ready, and on sale at the state library, and also at the Franklin printing house. Only a limited number remain unsold. Price at 25 cents per copy.

W. H. HARRISON, Publisher.

October 11, 1881.

Morrible Condition of the White House.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The white house is undergoing a thorough cleaning and some repairs, which are daily made. One of the attendants upon the president was asked to-day when the president contemplated moving into the white house. "I don't know," was the reply. "I do know, though, that the plans are all in order, and more than that, the furniture in the east room is just alive with insects. The president will hardly care to move in until the white house is fumigated and completely overhauled."

HYMNEAL.

CAMERON—MC DANIEL—Married, at the residence of their father, Lily Pond, Gordon county, Georgia, October 3d, 1881, by the Rev A. S. Tatman, Dr W Hart Cameron, of Atlanta, Ga, late Cincinnati, and Miss Melle E. Mc Daniel.

Personals.

—C. Eggleston has gone to New York.
—Mr. John McCullough is at the Kimball.
—Gus Camp left for Richmond Saturday.
—Major J. S. Rainey has returned from Arkansas.
—W. M. Hindes and lady went down to Jonesboro yesterday.
—P. H. Hill, of the Providence, R. I., tool company, is in the city.
—George R. Eager, of Boston, is registered at the Kimball.
—John E. Owens and lady are quartered at the Kimball.
—W. Pine, of Dublin, Ireland, is registered at the Kimball.
—General William Phillips, of Marietta, is at the Kimball.
—Hon. Thomas Warren, Akin, of Cartersville, is at the Kimball.
—James O'Neil, of Philadelphia, is stopping at the Kimball.
—Mrs. A. L. Schaeffer, Baltimore, Md, has rooms at the Kimball.
—Jesse E. Kincaid, of Louisville, is registered at the Kimball.
—Carl Werler, of Evansville, Ind, is sojourning at the Kimball.
—John Vanderhoff, of London, England, is booked at the Kimball.

—George Thorne, W. F. Ford, and Henry Frank Sheanen, of London, England, are stopping at the Kimball.

—Messrs J. S. Cone and C. J. Beerstecker, railroad commissioners of California, are at the Kimball.

—W. B. Salmon, formerly of the firm of Salmon & Smith, left yesterday evening for his home in Scotland.

—Miss Lula Howe, of Milner, the P. G. in G. is visiting friends at 118 Washington street, in this city.

—Colonel C. H. Rochester and wife, of Kentucky, are now at Captain William D. Grant, 330 Peachtree street.

—George Thorne, W. F. Ford, and Henry Frank Sheanen, of London, England, are stopping at the Kimball.

—W. Pine, of Dublin, Ireland, is registered at the Kimball.

—General William Phillips, of Marietta, is at the Kimball.

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Guiteau's Own Story.

MOTIVES AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS ATROCIOSUS CRIME.

Incidents of His Early Life—His Political Experience His Various Applications for Office—When the Idea of Killing President Garfield First Seized Him—His Desire for a Wife.

Charles J. Guiteau, the man who assassinated President Garfield, and who now lies in the district jail under indictment for that great and dastardly crime, has recently narrated to a correspondent of the New York Herald what purports to be the true story of his life. The sketch is evidently compiled from a series of interviews, the entire work being dictated by Guiteau and containing many passages, particularly those relating to "the removal of the president," in the prisoner's own language. He was born at Freeport, Ill., September 8, 1841, and as a boy, says he knew Mr. E. W. Washburne and General John M. Scofield, then a cadet at West Point. He went to school to Mr. Burchard, now director of the mint. His father had been a merchant, was clerk of the circuit court of Stevenson county, Ill., and subsequently cashier, for about twelve years, of the Second national bank at Freeport. The elder Guiteau was greatly interested in the publications of John H. Noyes, the founder of the Oneida community, and was more or less under their influence during the latter part of his life; so much so that he opposed the idea of a collegiate education for his son, and finally induced the latter to join the community. This was in June, 1860. Young Guiteau remained until 1865, when he went to New York with the idea of starting a religious newspaper. Failing in this he returned to Oneida for a while in November, 1866, found himself once more in New York, hanging around the quarters of the Young Men's Christian Association and attending Plymouth church. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar in Chicago, got married and stayed there till 1871, when he made an unprofitable visit to California. In the meantime his domestic relations had proved unhappy, and a divorce had taken place. Later he entered upon the practice of the law in New York, and in 1874 claims to have been ruined in reputation and business by a publication in the Herald which charged him with appropriating to his own use money collected for a client. He sued the Herald for libel, claiming \$100,000 damages, but nothing ever came of it. He was for many months in very reduced circumstances, living from hand to mouth, and when he got into the Tombes on a charge of false pretenses, procuring his release through the agency of his brother-in-law, Mr. Scoville, who is now his counsel. In 1875 Guiteau conceived the idea of becoming a great editor, and went to Chicago with the intention of buying the Inter-Ocean. This project, of course, fell through, and in the spring of 1876 he again opened a law office in Chicago. About this time he became a convert to the doctrines of the Second Adventists and prepared an article on the second coming of Christ, which he found, with many other documents of a similar character, in a book which he afterwards published called "The Truth." He also devoted himself more or less to lecturing on his new discoveries, but his failure as a theologian was as conspicuous as his failure in the law. His whole career seems to be a record of strange vagaries, impractical projects and miserable disappointments.

Guiteau's experience as a politician, he says, began soon after the nomination of General Garfield at Chicago. He was in New York from the first of July, 1880, to March 5, 1881, and during that time around the headquarters of the national state rights committee a good deal, making the personal acquaintance of many of the leading men of the party. He invariably had with him his speech, entitled "Garfield Against Hancock," which, according to his own story, was never delivered but once, and that at a colored meeting on Twenty-fifth street one Saturday evening. It was afterwards printed, and copies of it were sent to a number of the gentlemen who participated in the conference at the Fifth Avenue hotel, about the 6th of August. This was his first introduction to them, and "they seemed to be highly pleased with me." For the rest of the time he spent securing his services for the campaign was that he did not have a national reputation, such as would attract a large hearing. Guiteau says that he also sent his speech to General Arsher, Senator Conkling, General Logan, Senator Cameron, "and all that kind of men." He wanted to take the stump for General Garfield in August, and wrote to Mr. Blaine and consulted with Governor Jewell about it, but the disability mentioned above was against him, although he says that Governor Jewell was very kind to him personally. After the result was known in November, Guiteau wrote to General Garfield as follows:

"We have cleaned them all out just as I expected. Thank God! Very respectfully, CHARLES GUITEAU."

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

Immediately after the Indiana election Guiteau began to think it time to look around for something. He wrote to the president-elect, suggesting the Austrian mission. Early in March he went to Washington, he says, for the purpose of getting an office. He had nothing to do in New York except solicit for some insurance companies. He says: "I addressed letter to President Garfield and to Secretary Blaine some time in March, I should say, calling their attention to my services during the war, and my desire to be employed on the treasury department and read the papers as usual, and think I stayed there until 3 o'clock on Saturday, and then went out."

AN ASSASSIN IN AMBUSH.

"I noticed in the papers, 'Guiteau, contrales,' that the president would be back the first of the week; he did not come back that week, but on the following Monday. It was a terribly hot, sultry day. I suffered greatly from the heat, but passed myself again and again to the dewy with my hands and my papers, but did not feel like firing in the sun. They let me out into the ladies' waiting room. I got there ten or fifteen minutes before train time, and waited and thought it all over and made up my mind that I would not fire on him that day. The train came and he came, and the president and his friends drove up in his white carriage, and then James and Hunt went, and then I went. I got in a car and went toward the Riggs house.

VIGIL OF A MURDERER.

"Well, I was watching for the president all that week. I got up one morning at 5:30, thinking I might get the president when he was out horse-back riding, but he did not go. So I went back to my room, took breakfast, and let the matter drop until night. In the evening I went to the depot and got my revolver out, and carried it in my pocket. This was either Wednesday or Thursday. I think it was Thursday night. He went out riding that night. I was in LaFayette park watching for him, and about 8:30 the carriage drove up to the white house, and the president and some gentleman, and a young man eighteen or twenty years old, whom I presume was the president's son, got into the carriage. The young man sat with his back to the driver, and the president rode in front. I saw the horse seat as they drove past the entrance nearest the treasury building and passed along the east side of LaFayette square toward the Arlington and out on Vermont avenue. I walked out of the park pretty rapidly and I saw them from the corner of the park. I hung around the park about half an hour or so, and they did not return, and I concluded to let the matter drop for that night, so I went as usual to my home and to bed.

LETTERS TO MR. BLAINE.

"After Mr. Blaine was appointed secretary of state, I had not much expectation that I was to get the Austrian mission, because I expected that it was to be given to one of the Blaine men; but I did think and feel that I had a right to press my application for the Paris consulship. During the deadlock in the sen-

ate I wrote Mr. Blaine several notes. I called at the state department several times, but he was generally busy, so I said what I had to say by a brief note. I always addressed him familiarly as 'Secretary Blaine' or 'Mr. Blaine.' After the deadlock broke I saw Mr. Blaine at the state department one day, and he said he did not think that the president would remove Mr. Walker. This was the first intimation that they did not intend to give me the Paris consulship. I was surprised, and I said to Blaine, 'I am going to see the president and try and make him remove Mr. Walker and give me the Paris consulship.' 'Well, if you can do so,' said Mr. Blaine. I have not spoken to him on any subject since. A few days after I saw Mr. Blaine I called at the white house to get the president's final answer. I sent in my card and the doorman came back in a moment and said: 'Mr. Guiteau, the president says it will be impossible for him to see you to-day.' I therefore sent him a little note and told him about the Paris consulship. I talked with the president on the Paris consulship, except once, and that was when I handed him my speech, and told him that I would like it. It was about the middle of the week after his inauguration. The time that I was pressing the Paris consulship terminated, I should say, about the last of April. I have never had any final answer either from the president or from Mr. Blaine. It did not have the slightest influence one way or the other in reference to my removing the president.

CONCEPTION OF THE ASSASSINATION.

"My conception of the idea of removing the president was this: Mr. Conkling resigned on Monday, May 16, 1881. On the following Wednesday I was in bed. I think I retired about 8 o'clock. I felt depressed and perplexed on account of the political situation, and I retired in mind, body, and soul, and I lay down and sinking into the political situation, and the idea flashed through my brain that if the president was entirely under Mr. Blaine's influence. I went down again the Saturday morning that I had intended to remove the president when I went to the Riggs house. I woke up about 4 o'clock Saturday morning and felt well in mind and body. My mind was perfectly clear in regard to removing the president; I had not the slightest doubt about my duty to the Lord and to the American people in trying to remove him, and I want to say here, as emphatically as words can make it, that from the moment when I fully determined to remove him, I took it to the bone. This scene made a striking impression on me; it confirmed what I had heard on long time, that the president was entirely under Mr. Blaine's influence. I went to the Riggs house, and they were engaged in the president's left arm, and they were engaged in the most earnest conversation. Blaine was striking the air every few moments, and the president was drinking it all in; and occasionally the president would strike out his hand and jerk it, and I judge that he was not well. It was about the middle of the week after his inauguration. The time that I was pressing the Paris consulship terminated, I should say, about the last of April. I have never had any final answer either from the president or from Mr. Blaine. It did not have the slightest influence one way or the other in reference to my removing the president.

LOOKING FOR A WIFE.

"I bring him his autobiography to an end he says: 'Fine—I am looking for a wife and see no objection to mentioning it here. I want an elegant Christian lady of wealth, under thirty, belonging to a first class family, and I want her to be a widow, with confidence. My mother died when I was only seven, and I always felt it was a great privation to have no mother. If my mother had lived, I never should have got into the mess I am in now. I don't know if I could have been happier or not, but I have been a unhappy soul. Nearly three years after I left the community I was unfortunately married. At last I made up my mind that the world was not for me, and I was a widow in 1874. I am full of fancy, variety, and the ladies are of me, and I should be delighted to find my mate.'

PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRATIONS.

"The second subject in which he desires to take the public into his confidence refers to the presidential election of 1884. He said he would be president if I should be president. I had the idea that when I lived in the Oneida community, and it has never left me. When I left Boston for New York, in June, I went to see General Conkling, and I told him I was a candidate for president. He said: 'If I were president I should seek to give the nation a first-class administration in every respect, nothing sectional or crooked around me. My object would be to unify the entire American people and make them happy, prosperous and God-loving.'

NEARING THE END.

"Two weeks after I conceived the idea my mind was thoroughly settled on the intention. I then prepared myself. I sent to Boston for a copy of my book, 'The Truth,' and I spent a week in preparing that. I put some new ideas in it and neatly improved it. I knew it would probably be rejected, but I had the idea that the act of removing the president would give me, and I wished the president would give me to go, and the more I read the more I was impressed with the importance of the law in New York, and in 1874 claims to have been ruined in reputation and business by a publication in the Herald which charged him with appropriating to his own use money collected for a client. He sued the Herald for libel, claiming \$100,000 damages, but nothing ever came of it. He was for many months in very reduced circumstances, living from hand to mouth, and when he got into the Tombes on a charge of false pretenses, procuring his release through the agency of his brother-in-law, Mr. Scoville, who is now his counsel. In 1875 Guiteau conceived the idea of becoming a great editor, and went to Chicago with the intention of buying the Inter-Ocean. This project, of course, fell through, and in the spring of 1876 he again opened a law office in Chicago. About this time he became a convert to the doctrines of the Second Adventists and attended Plymouth church. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar in Chicago, got married and stayed there till 1871, when he made an unprofitable visit to California. In the meantime his domestic relations had proved unhappy, and a divorce had taken place. 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